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umbrian, but a midland dialect exhibiting Northumbrian tendencies."

PROF. SKEAT assigns the poem to the end of the fifteenth century. MR. KINGTON-OLIPHANT says it contains phrases dating from after 1500.

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THE GERUNDIAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE ROMANIC LANGUAGES.

VI.

What has been said in the treatment of the gerund without a preposition does not by any means exhaust the subject. In fact, many of the cases arranged under the caption of verbs of motion fall naturally and logically into a more general division of the subject; but as in the languages of Provence and North France there was an evident predilection, now to some extent abandoned, for constructing the verbal in *-ant* with a verb of motion, it was thought preferable to consider all examples of this nature under the same heading. By a more general division of the subject is meant, that, irrespective of the signification or use of the principal verb, the gerund may play the part of an abbreviator, so to speak, in the expression of thought. In addition to conciseness, a greater harmony of word-arrangement is attained for the sentence, since a constant resort to conjunctions, relative pronouns, and temporal and causal adverbs is avoided. All the Romanic languages held to this mode of expression inherited from the Latin, and some of them, notably the Spanish, Italian and Wallachian, have given a so much freer scope to it than the mother-tongue, that there is hardly any relations which may not be rendered by the gerund. The Teutonic languages, on the other hand, seem not to have fallen naturally and easily into the participial or gerundial construction. It must have been rare in Gothic, considering the few examples to be found in its extant literary monuments. The Old and Middle High German writers show little liking for it; and the same may be said of Early and Middle English authors. With these languages the growth has been slow and occasioned probably, in great

measure, by the influence of the Romance tongues. Its earlier and rapid growth in our language is doubtless traceable to this source. One who is accustomed to read the German papers published in this country will notice with interest how their editors and contributors, speaking both languages, allow themselves to be drawn by English influence into a license, in this respect, which must astonish in no small degree their Teutonic brothers on the other side of the water. The present writer can well recall his own feeling, when a few years ago he took to reading German-American papers. Having been brought up, so to speak, on the grammar and the authors of the golden age of German literature, he began to ask himself the question, whether he had not misunderstood the teachings of his grammar and instructors and whether they had not taught him a fossilized language no longer in vogue. And it was some time before the light dawned upon him, that more recent authors indulged in a freer use of the participial construction and that German-American editors were only carrying this freedom to an extreme through the influence above mentioned.*

It has been said that the use of the verbal in *-ant* enables the speaker to avoid the constant repetition of conjunctions and relative, temporal and causal clauses, while at the same time it gives harmony and variety to the discourse. This posited, we may expect to find it expressing any of the numerous phases of thought common to coördinate and subordinate clauses; and such is the case. It takes the place of a coördinate clause, and when that of a dependent, it may represent a relative sentence, an adverbial clause of time, cause, manner and means, a condition, a concession, or even a final clause, as has already been noted under *envoyer, mandar*, etc.†

*NOTE.—GOETHE'S liberal use of the participle in 'Hermann und Dorothea' and some others of his works was not sanctioned by the custom of his predecessors and contemporaries.

†NOTE.—This implies that it is permissible to speak of mood and tense as belonging to the gerund, not, it is true, as inherent in it as an essential element, but indirectly through its connection with the finite verb. In this way it may come to have any mood, tense or number, according to the construction of the sentence in which it is contained. The simple tense is usually confined to the expression of past,

It is incumbent to make two divisions of the cases that may arise: first, where the gerund is used absolutely; and, second, where it depends in some way on the principal sentence. In the second category the gerund may bear directly or indirectly upon either the subject or the object of the finite verb. The latter (the object) has been partially treated in discussing the construction of *voir*, *trouver*, *ouïr*, *sentir*, etc. It may be stated in general terms that neither of these divisions affords many examples. The absolute construction, in fact, can hardly be said to be an established principle of Old French syntax. This is what we should expect *a priori*. The absolute construction was almost unknown in early Latin. But a single doubtful instance is found in the Laws of the Twelve Tables. The people being the great conservators of language and traditions, we may infer that the construction had hardly worked down into the popular dialect even during the classical and post classical period of Roman literature. The Romanic languages, deriving from the popular Latin carried into the provinces by the Roman soldiery, would hardly, during their formative period, show any certain traces of a syntactic principle which was probably foreign to their primordial source.

Two forms in *-ant (-ent)* from *voir* and *oïr* are of frequent occurrence both in Old French present and future time, without reference to other actions; the compound to that of past anterior and future anterior events, not excluding, however, perfect or completed action independent of conditions. This holds generally true of the principal members of the Romanic group of languages, with the exception of the Wallachian, which is so free in the use of its simple gerund that it seems to feel little need of a compound. It may be of interest here, by way of illustrating this fact, to take the same thought and trace its expression through these several languages. For this purpose I select Matthew, iii, 16.

Βαπτισθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εὐθὺς ἀνέβη ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος.

And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water.

Et quand Jésus eut été baptisé, il sortit incontinent de l'eau.

E Gesù, tosto che fu battezzato, sali fuor dell'acqua.

Y Jesus despues que fué bautizado, subió luego del agua.

E sendo Jesus baptizado, subio logo da agua.

Si batezându-se Iisusū, îndată a esitū din apa.

That is, only the Wallachian has translated the Greek aorist participle by the simple form of the gerund. Many other parallels might be cited from the same source. But it must not be inferred that the rule is absolute.

and Provençal; and authors do not seem to have had a very clear idea as to their nature, that is, whether they were simple prepositions or verbs. There can be no doubt but that they originated in the ablative absolute of the Latin, but their force as such was evidently not clearly felt. I should be disposed to believe that in cases like the following, where they precede the noun they were felt to have a kind of prepositional force such as 'before,' 'in the presence of:'

Que mon langage ont blasme li Fran ois
Et mes chançons oiant les champenois.

Quesne de Betune, B. 221-15.

Par les dous resnes le cobra

Veant ses euz, puis i monta.

Gormund and Isembard, 571.

La ne passoit Sarrazins ne Escler

Ne l'esclinaist, voiant tot le barné.

Huon de Bordeaux, B. 186-1.

Tant que Abiaatar soanet la offerta
de Joachim, veyent tot lo poble.

Sermons xi-xii cent. B. 23-28.

But in the following lines from the 'Vie de Saint Auban,' *ouant* and *veant* seem to have their full verbal force:

E dist en haute voiz, les sarazins ouant (l. 805)

De chastre fu menez, tuz de la curt veant (1144).

Later on, RABELAIS treated *oyant* like any other form in *-ant*: "Panurge ayant payé le marchand, choisit de tout le troupeau un beau et grand mouton et l'emportait criant et bellant, oyans tous les autres et ensemblement bellans."

This fact testifies to the persistence all along of its verbal force.

In Provençal *ausent* and *vesent* were generally treated as in French; but they might also be followed by the preposition *de*, which virtually deprived them of their verbal function and they then became adverbial or prepositional phrases, equivalent to: 'in the hearing of' and 'in the presence of:'

Vesent de totz, de denlhos,

G. Barra, pro cavalier,

Estec dejos lo vert laurier,

G. de la Barra, 224.

E vay comensar sa razo

Ausent de totz los Sarrazis

ditto, 120.

Whatever be the final conclusion with reference to *oyant* and *voyant*, the circumstance of their universal use both in North and South

France and by authors who seem to have studiously avoided the absolute construction, argues strongly in favor of the presumption that their real nature as absolute constructions was not clearly defined.*

Excepting these two crystallized expressions, it would, I imagine, be a very difficult task to find an unquestionable example, in the old authors, of the absolute construction. For neither in the 'Chanson de Roland,' 'Voyage de Charlemagne,' 'Roman de Rou,' 'La Bible de Guiot de Provins,' 'Vie de S. Auban,' 'Roman d'Aquin,' 'Berte aus grans piés,' 'Flore et Blanceflor,' 'Henri de Valenciennes,' 'Ville-Hardouin,' the translation of 'Guillaume de Tyr,' 'Aiol et Mirabel,' 'Vie de S. Alexi' (*Romania*, viii), 'De Saint Alexi (JOSEPH Herz),' the selections in BARTSCH'S 'Chrestomathy,' nor in various other shorter pieces, have I been able to come upon a genuine, undoubted case; while *voyant* and *oyant* in some of these works are frequently met; as, for instance, in 'Guillaume de Tyr,' eleven times.

The following are possibly absolute but they are not clearly so and may be otherwise construed without forcing the syntax.

La peussiez veier estur espes e grant

.....

Maint cheval escumer, ses rednes trainant.

Roman de Rou, 3242.

Et emporta cil qui frappez estoit, le glaive trainant. Joinville, ch. LII.

Et li soudans s'enfui ou flum le glaive trainant. ibidem, ch. LXIX.

The only example contained in BARTSCH'S 'Chrestomathy' is found in the selections from the 'Mémoires de Philippe de Comines': mais estant le jour un peu haussé et esclaircy, ils trouverent que c'estoient grands chardons.

The great literary and artistic movement known as the Renaissance, which had been ripening in Italy in the preceding century, spread northward into France in the sixteenth,

*NOTE.—In the second volume of the *Archivio Glot. Ital.*, p. 242, I find an example which may be one of these same constructions on Italian soil.

Ma de soi vexin alquanti,

Per visitar li logi santi,

De voiante, vegne lanto, etc.

This might represent either *Deo vidente* or *Deo volente*. If the latter, it would be a case of the disappearance of medial *l* in Italian, which would be peculiar.

through the intimate relations between the French and Italians which sprang out of the wars of Charles VIII and Louis XII. The literary part of this movement consisted chiefly in a recurrence to classical models; and how much the literature and languages of the countries reached by this reformation were affected, the most cursory examination will show. It is but reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the absolute construction with the gerund, which had not found favor prior to this period, was immensely helped on by the influence of the classic languages; possibly also by the Italian, in which the construction in question had been an established principle of syntax from the earliest times.

But it must not be supposed that the French mind has manifested the same fondness for this construction as that of the other Romanic peoples. On the contrary, while it has now become thoroughly naturalized, French writers, unlike the Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, seem to fall more naturally into other constructions. The French and English not having gone to such extremes in this respect, have always in reserve a means of producing fine effects. Witness the exceeding happy effect of the last line of the following stanza from a poem by HEBER addressed to his wife:

If thou wert by my side, my love,
How fast would evening fail
In green Bengala's palmy grove,
Listening the nightingale.

The gerundial construction, as has been said, is a shortened device, whereby the use of conjunctions and verbs in personal moods is avoided. The precise shade of meaning of the gerund is implied in, and has to be gathered from, the general or logical make-up of the sentence. If converted into a finite mood, the conjunction requisite to make the clause equivalent will be (in French) any one of these: *si*, *attendu que*, *vu que*, *puisque*, *parce que*, *pendant que*, etc. I do not find a *concession* so expressed (*quoique*, *bien que*), altho' the difference between *condition* and *concession* is often so slight, that one may be taken for the other, as the example below cited from PONSARD will show.

It is not always easy to determine the exact relation implied in the gerund; for this reason

it is not as clear as the personal construction, and would be instinctively avoided where rigid accuracy is demanded. This could be especially recommended in case of the Italian and Spanish, in which gerunds are sometimes so loosely dragged in, that one is sorely tried before getting at their meaning, to determine which must frequently prove puzzling even to a native. The subject may be either a noun or a pronoun, which usually precedes its predicate. Instances may arise, however, where the position may be reversed. Occasionally the subject is omitted and has to be gathered from the context; but this is rare.

Si.

Parleriez-vous ainsi, César étant présent ?
Ponsard.

Il y a là plus qu'il ne faut pour faire tomber,
le cas échéant, la tête du duc de Chaslin.

X. de Montépin.

Attendu que, vu que.

Certaines congrégations n'étant pas reconnues par le Vatican, les décrets pourraient leur être appliqués sans peines.

Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Puisque.

Je ne dirai plus rien, le silence dans ce cas étant une nécessité.

Paulina de Souza.

Parce que.

Il aurait dit qu'il ne peut en aucun cas être condamné, l'acte n'ayant pas eu de témoins.

Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Et d'ailleurs j'espionnerais mal, la ruse me faisant horreur.

X. de Montépin.

Pendant que.

Je ne croyais pas que, moi vivant, elle dût jamais voir le jour.

Boileau.

Après que.

The force of this conjunction can only be rendered in French by the compound tenses of the gerund; but preference is given to the finite clause with *après que* or the perfect infinitive with *après*.

The following example is very peculiar, in that the relative *qui* is made the subject of the absolute clause. This is probably to be regarded as a solecism:

Je passais près d'une frégate anglaise qui

m'ayant tiré quelques coups, tous mes rameurs se jetèrent à l'eau.

Paul-Louis Courier.

It would not be easy to resolve this sentence from MICHELET, in which the gerunds are possibly causal but which at the same time are logically in apposition with and define "accidents terribles," instead of being the cause of them. The latter part of the sentence could have been better expressed by a personal mood: où les chevaux s'effrayaient, reculaient, etc. The gerund being frequently resorted to in lively descriptive narration may explain the freedom of its employment here: On peut juger des accidents terribles, qui eurent lieu dans cette masse compacte, les chevaux s'effrayant, reculant, s'étouffant, jetant leurs cavaliers, ou les froissant dans leurs armures entre le fer et le fer.

The following sentence, too, is not well put together, since it is not clear whether the gerundial clause is to be construed with the preceding or succeeding member; but this comes more from the faulty construction of the sentence than from the clause being gerundial.

Toutefois, comme il n'est que temps de sauver de l'oubli et d'une perte imminente ces intéressants monuments de l'esprit et de la langue de nos pères, nos vieilles traditions disparaissant de jour en jour, il y avait urgence de se mettre à l'œuvre.

Montel et Lambert, Chants pop.
du Languedoc.

Subject omitted, the action referable to the speaker.

Matrimonialement parlant, il n'y avait plus mari qui osât répondre de sa femme, ni amant de sa maîtresse.

Dumas.

Subject omitted, the agent to be gathered from the context.

N'ayant eu avec lui aucun lien publique, peut-être cette ouverture vient-elle convenablement de moi, qui ne puis être atteint d'aucune partialité.

Guizot.

Grammarians have agreed to call the subject the accusative in this construction. Having come into use at a time when the distinction between cases had been abolished, it

would be as reasonable to call it nominative absolute.

The dependent gerund is a little more varied in its functions than the absolute. In addition to the relations assigned to this use of it, as noted above, it may be *concessive*, *instrumental*, simply *coincident* in its action with the principal verb, or take the place of an *adjective clause*, and be used in other ways that can not be adequately defined by the ordinary grammatical terminology.

Relative clause.

Proiez pur moi Jesus en ciel regnant,
Vie de S. Auban, 822.

The early French, having a much greater license in regard to word-position than the language of the present day, could place the verbal in *-ant*, which represented the relative clause, in almost any part of the sentence.

Examples.

U uns païens haut s'escerie une mace portant,
Vie de S. Auban, 826.
L'ermitte est apel Corentin
Messe chantant don baron saint Martin.
Roman d'Aquin, 3027.

Coincident action.

Brochant lasche les rednes si feri l'alemant,
Roman de Rou, 3255.

Coincident action (co-ordinate clause).

Il monta sor son ceval et prent
S'amie devant lui baisant et acolant.
Aucasin et Nicolète.

Co-ordinate clause (not coincident with the finite verb).

Athis fut mis en la chaaïne
Comme murdrir, souffrant grant paine.
Renart le Contrefait, B. 417, 21.

Concession(?).

Deu hi tut guverne regnant en majesté,
Vie de S. Auban, 782.

Adverbial clause of time, equivalent to a past anterior tense.

Quoy voiant les barons, incontinent presque confus lui manderent que tres-voulontiers ilz feroient entendre la rayne de Chippe à faire paix avecques le conte Thibault de Champagne.

Joinville, Hist. de S. Louis.

Instrument, means, etc.

Ne sai se vous savés che que lisant trovon.
Herman de Valenciennes.
Clers es e apris l'as en tes livres lisant.
Vie de S. Auban, 1193.

This last use of the gerund is very rare in Old French, and in the modern language the *instrument, means, etc.*, are usually rendered by the gerund with *en*. Three examples of it are found in GUILLAUME DE TYR, but all of them are the same word, *lisant*: (Liv. x, ch. 14; Liv. xi, chs. 13 and 30). I have not noted it with any other words. Passing south to the language of the Troubadours, we find it one of the most common of constructions, and likewise the gerund more freely used to express relations which in the north were rendered by other constructions.

Instrument, means, etc., (Provençal).

Per qu'eu vos dic c'ab aital gen
No vulhatz parlan contrastar.
R. Vidal de Bezandu.

Et el la enauset cantan e comtan a son poder.

Bib. der Troub. xlii.

As a number of examples have been collected to show the ease and freedom with which the writers of Provence employed the gerund, they will be given here for want of a better place.

E risen ela se levat e garda e vi le fol [de]
Peire Vidal e comisset a cridar.

Bib. der Troub. xxii.

E ploran len preguet quel en degues pendre vengansa. ditto.

Lai estet longa sazo e lai fes maintas bonas cansos recordan del baizar quel avia emblat. ditto.

E sai perden gazarhar
E quan s'ui vencutz sobrar.
Peire Vidal, song 12 (B.'s ed. 1857).
Car demandan es hom reconogutz
E responden, per que etc.

ditto, song 34.
Car sieu parlan ab un de gran valensa
Dic un tols mot, tu fas mays de fahensa.
Bertran de Carbonel de Marcelha.

Aissy cum io foc ha son usi
Que ben usan fai so servi.
Le Libre de Senequa.

Quar quan alcus i fai lo son
Chantai lo pot abreviar.
Terramagnino de Pise, Doctrina de Cort, 767.
Per que la reblan
Mas ma; jontas, humilian.
G. Faidit. B. 143, 24.

Examples parallel with many of these are found in the *Langue d'oïl*, as the former quotations show, but they are sporadic, one might almost say, exceptional, while the lan-

guage of South France employed the gerund nearly, if not quite, as freely as the Spanish and Italian. A few other exceptional cases are of a nature which forbids logical classification. That immediately following, from the 'Vie de S. Auban,' takes the place of a final clause.

..... ù fu gent aïnée
Atendant la parole à queu chief fust menée.
Line 581.

La voiz del segnur frainanz les cedres, e
frainderat li sire les cedres Libani.

Psalm xxix. B. 42, 25.

Mil sumes par nombre e vus sul demandant,
Mes ke un suls i faut malade surgurnant.
Vie de S. Auban, 1189.

That is, in the last two examples the verbal in -ant is connected by a conjunction with the finite verb, as if it were itself a verb in a personal mood.

..... je n'en ferai noiant
Ne pris vo deu un denier valissant.
Huon de Bordeaux, B. 189, 6.
No quier de raenz o valhan dinier.
G. de Rossilho, 7682.

This expression was common both in early French and Provençal and is so strikingly identical with our not inelegant slang, *worth a cent*, as: my pony won't gallop *worth a cent*, that one is strongly tempted to believe in a historical connection between the two. It would be but another instance of the important part played by the people as conservators of once well-established linguistic phenomena.

Esdreçanz esdreçeras tun arc, les seremenz as lignedes les quels tu parlas.

Canticum Habaccuc, B. 43, 17.

Only in the Portuguese have I noticed this duplication or gemination, so to speak, of verbs for purpose of emphasis.

Ví claramente visto o lume vivo.
Os Lus. v. 13.
Andando vae Dom Gayfeiros
Andando a bom andar.
Hardung, Romanceiro Part. II. 8.
Andando andando toda a noite andava;
Lá por madrugada que me attendava.
ditto, II. 163.

Two gerunds asyndetically used.

Fichant musant par mi ces voies
Cort audevant por eus decoivre.
Roman de Renart, B. 200, 21.
Issi parlant li enfant vinrent
Plorant et par les mains se tinrent.
Floire et Blanceflor, 2827.

This mode of expression is not confined to the French; it is quite common in some of the other languages.

Lo vers fo faitz als enblabotz
A Poivert tot jogan riden,
Peire d'Alvernhe, B. 80, 24.

Aquela gentil domna ma domna Beatris . . .
..... era ben apercebuda quel moria languen
deziran per ela si la toquet piatat.

Bib. der Troub. xxxii.

Così, benedicendomi cantando,
Tre volte cinse me, sì com' io tacqui.
Dante, Par. xxiv, 151.
Que havendo tanto já que as portas vendo
Onde o dia é comprido e onde breve.
Os Lus. I. 27.

Intrând ñte apărându-se cu evantaîul.

V. Alecsandri, Scora Măței.

Compare also Shakespeare's: So weeping smiling greet I thee, my earth.

But returning from this digression, it is to the modern language that we have to look for the full and easy use of the gerund under the second heading, that is, when not absolutely employed. Here it is universally made to discharge any of the following functions: (a) relative or adjective clause; (b) temporal clause; (c) conditional clause; (d) a concession; (e) causal relations; and (f) to determine the modality of some finite verb of motion, which last we saw to be the most common use of the gerund in the early language. A few examples will illustrate the modern usage.

(a) Ce n'était encore qu'un vague profil se détachant à peine sur l'azur du ciel.

Erckmann-Chatrian.

(b) Ce disant la grande Sarah [Bernhardt] se pelotonna sur son petit pouf à peine plus haut que le tapis.

L'Èvènement (Paris Paper).

(c) Madame de Vergis, sachant le comte sur ses gardes, n'avait pas osé sortir de l'hôtel cette nuit.

X. de Montépin.

(d) Soit; mais ne disant mot, je n'en pense pas moins.
Molière, Tartufe, II. 2.

(e) L'homme dans son miroir se fait de grands saluts;
Le miroir les lui rend, mais dans son âme obscure
Il rit et sait le fond de l'homme, étant mercure.
V. Hugo, L'Ane.

(f) A mesure que la langue d'oc allait s'effaçant on voyait grandir la langue d'oïl ou le roman wallon.
Peschier.

Là sur une charette une poutre branlante
Vient menaçant de loin la foule qu'elle augmente.
Boileau.

In sentences like:—

Et la bonne femme se levant comme un ressort, accourut me débarrasser de mon manteau, and ; Je me bornai donc à prier Sperver de bien se garder de faire feu sur la Peste-Noire, le prévenant que cela lui porterait malheur (Erckmann-Chatrian), the gerundial clause is not subordinate to that containing the finite verb. The two actions are consecutive to each other and form the members of a compound sentence, as may be seen by converting the gerund into a verb of the same mood and tense as the other verb: la bonne femme se leva et accourut, etc.

As the Latin used the present participle preceded by *quasi*, in the sense of *as if*, so the Romance tongues employ the gerund after words of similar import.

Au fond se tient son page, immobile et comme attendant ses ordres.

V. Hugo, Ruy Blas, IV. 1.

Je le considérerais comme m'appartenant, puisque je le portais au théâtre.

X. de Montépin.

Noi ne gim quasi gabbando.

Guittone d'Arezzo.

Ya está hecho brasa, y ya está como temblando de frío.

G. de Castro, moc. de Cid.

Con este pensamiento guió á Rocinante hacia su aldea, el cual, casi conociendo la querencia, con tanta gana comenzó á caminar.

Don Quijote, ch. 4.

SAMUEL GARNER.

Annapolis, Md.

LORD MACAULAY AS AN HISTORIAN.

It was the purpose of MACAULAY to give to the world, as the supreme effort of his life, "a history of England, from the accession of JAMES II to a time which is within the memory of men still living." Had he lived to reach the objective point of his magnificent design, it may be assumed that it would have culminated with Waterloo, the close of the Napoleonic wars, and the general reconstruction of Euro-

pean politics by the congress of Vienna in 1815. The French Revolution, an era which possesses a peculiar fascination for the creative and romantic historian, would have formed the beginning of the last act in his historic drama.

The character of WILLIAM III of Orange seems at an early period to have captivated the taste and inspired the imagination of our historian. That the Protestant hero is the central figure in his array of characters is evident at a glance. Upon the delineation of form and feature, as well as upon the portrayal of his inner life, the most elaborate artistic efforts of the historian have been expended. The clear original of this most highly drawn of all his portraits, may be discovered in the vigorous and faithful sketch of GILBERT BURNETT, Bishop of Salisbury, the friend and confidential adviser of his sovereign. It was the rich and complex interest that gathers around our seventeenth century history from the assembling of the Long Parliament in 1640 to the Revolution of 1688, which renders WILLIAM the central figure of the narrative. The men of '88 were the successors of the more heroic spirits of 1640, and consummated the labors of which their predecessors had seen but the vigorous beginning.

The Revolution of 1688 was in itself a critical or regulative movement, an endeavor to fix and ascertain the limits of the constitution in precise forms and definite propositions. It was the matured result of the task undertaken by SIMON de MONTFORT in the thirteenth century, a task whose development, though often checked by Tudor and Stuart absolutism, has never been permanently arrested or overcome. The critical tone of the Revolution was in harmony with that coördinate movement in the sphere of analytical and philosophical development which was so marked a feature in the growth of the European intellect during the seventeenth century, a period treated with such felicity of style and richness of illustration by LECKY in his 'History of Rationalism.' In 1687, the year preceding the Revolution, NEWTON gave to the world the completed edition of his 'Principia'—upon whose foundation all true science must forever abide. The year that saw the accession of the House of Orange was the birth year of POPE, the most